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## RIO GRANDE INDIAN FISH TRAPS

Fish traps are made according to a widespread fashion. Two converging walls of brush that point downstream are built. At the center is an opening where a log is placed to form a waterfall. Below this waterfall is a willow mat which is carefully screened in from the side. The fish are swept out towards the end of this mat, which is above water, and are unable to go back over the little waterfall.

Large fish-nets are made by communal labor out of the fiber of Indian hemp and the wide-leaved yucca. Each man makes his piece of net and brings it to a meeting. There the different pieces are patched together to form a large seine. The mesh is made even by the use of a flat stick over which the tying is done. Stones are used for sinkers and gourds for floaters.

The throwing of the net is a communal enterprise and the whole village profits by it. The governor of the pueblo has charge, and before the event comes off either he or the war captain goes to the river bank and throws in an offering of cornmeal to placate the river spirit. After the fish have been eaten, many Indians throw the bones back to the river, believing they will again become fish. Others throw the vertebræ on ant hills so the ants will clean them nicely and they can be used as beads.

H. J. SPINDEN,

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## EGG-LAYING OF THE LOGGERHEAD TURTLE.

At Cape Lookout, in North Carolina, on July 27, 1913, at about midnight, my captain, with one of the other members of my crew, noticed the fresh tracks of a turtle, and upon following them for a short distance, came upon a very large loggerhead